LIGHT THROWN ON HAWAII.

INFORMATION FOR CONGRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A MESSAGE SENT TO THE HOUSE.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.

DISPATCHES FROM WILLIS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

INTERVIEWS BETWEEN THE MINISTER AND THE EX-QUEEN-SHE WANTED TO BEHEAD THOSE

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REVOLUTION-THE MASS-MEETING AND ITS RESOLUTIONS-

INTERVIEW WITH WILSON-TESTI-

MONY BORNE TO THE HIGH CHAR-

THER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-A DETAILED PLAN FOR RESTORATION.

Washington, Jan. 13. -The President sent the Hawaiian correspondence to Congress just as soon as the House met at 11 o'clock this morning. As the steamer Mariposa conveying the latest telegraphic instructions to Minister Willis advising him that he might now consider his "special instructions fully complied with." and that further action must be dictated by Congress, salled from San Francisco at 2 a. m., there was no danger of those instructions reaching Mr. Willis first through the newspapers, which is said to have been the chief motive for postponing the message until to-day, notwithstanding that this postponement deprived the Senate (which adjourned yesterday till Monday) of the opportunity of receiving the message at the same time as the House. All Department estimates of the length of the correspondence were far exceeded by the documents themselves. Ten or twelve thousand words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before Congress will probably make from 40,000 to 50,000 words when printed in full.

The most important feature of the correspondence was, of course, Mr. Willis's dispatch, No. 3, of November 16, 1893, which the President had previously withheld from publication. Next to that in interest was Mr. Dole's caustic reply to Mr. Willis's demand for surrender, which, however, had previously been anticipated to some extent in press dispatches. Between these two terminal points in the correspondence, Mr. Willis's history of current events, and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and the kind of Government she desired to retain if established, form a running thread of absorbing interest. The documents also contain Minister Willis's account of interviews with the ex-Queen and Marshal Wilson, the massmeeting of citizens and the resolution passed

THE MESSAGE AND CORRESPONDENCE. INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY CONGRESS LAIL BEFORE THE HOUSE-ONE DISPATCH STILL WITHHELD.

The President's message of transmittal was as Executive Mansion, Jan. 13, 1894. To the Congress:

I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country except as have been heretofore laid before Congress. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister, dated January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him not already sent to the Con-

my message, dated December 18, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present Minister, numbered 3, and dated November 16, 1893, and also a dispatch from our former Minister numbered 79 and dated October 8, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld, for the reason that such a course still appears to be justifiable and proper. GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence transmitted by Minister Willis is as follows: No. 3.

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham. Legation of the United States, Honolulu, November 16, 1893.

Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by prearrangement, the Queen, accompanied by the Legation. No one was present at the half-hour in which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room and Consul-Genera Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining it the front of the house, to prevent interruption.

After a formal greeting, the Queen was informed that the President of the United States had imwas asked whether she was willing to receive them for her own interest and safety. She answered in President's sincere regret that, through the unhad been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and the wrong done to her and to her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledg

THE QUEEN WOULD HAVE BEHEADED THEM I then said to her: "The President expects and believes that, when reinstated, you will show for giveness and magnanimity, that you will wish to be the Queen of all the people, both native and foreign-born, that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendreply. After waiting a moment, I continued: "The wishes to help you. Before fully making known to are willing to answer certain questions which it is I then asked her: "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been who have been instrumental in the overthrow of then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs,

property confiscated to the Government." I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is iling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: I then said to her: "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you, and of every word which you have said to me, and if so do you still have the same opinion?" Her answer was: "I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my Ministers." To this I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you ap olnted any Ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, She answered: "I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued: "These people were the cause of the revolution and Constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country, or punished

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ted, and gave these names: J. O. Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and H.

OFFERING PROTECTION TO THE EX-QUEEN I then inquired whether she had any fears of he Square." She replied that she did have some that while she had trusty friends that guarded beand that men shabbly dressed had been often see prowling about the adjoining premises-a sch

CHARACTER OF THE QUEEN tions might become public to her great detrimenister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, integrity and intelligence. He is about lifty-five years old. He has had no public experience. Mr. MacFarlane, like Mr. Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man, about forty-two years old, and is engaged in the commission business. John Richardson is a young man of about thirty-five years of age. He is a constitution of Samuel Parker, the half-caste who was a member of the Queen's Cabinet at the time of the last revolution. He is a resident of Mani, being designated in the directory of 1883 as "attorney at-law, stock raiser and proprietor Bismarek Livery Stable." Richardson is a half-caste. Joseph Nawahi is a full-blooded native, practises law, as he told me, in the native courts, and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty-five years in the Legislature, but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the Government which he so long represented. He is diffused years old, and is president of the native Hawahan Political Club. Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, he gave the names of John E. Bush, K. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, "I am a leader." John E. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but his reputation is very bad. E. W. Wilcox is the notions half-bread who engineered the revolution of 188, of all these men, Carter and MacFarlane are the only two to whom the Ministerial Eureaus could be safely intrusted. In conversation with Sam Parker and also with Joseph Nawahi, it was planify evident that the Queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 188 was fully indorsed by them.

The law referred to by the Queen is Chapter 6, Section 9, of the Penal Code, as follows: "Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the nunishment of death, and all his property small be confiscated to the Government. There are under this law, no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence.

I need hardly add in conclusion that the teasion of feeling is so great that the promptest action

Under date of November 15, 1882, Mr. Willis transmits an explanation and apology of Charles Creigh

ton for putting Mr. Blount's name on a cane presented to Claus Spreckels. The next dispatch from Mr. Willis is as follows:

sented to Claus Spreckels.

The next dispatch from Mr. Willis is as follows:

No. 8.

Legation of the United States,
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1833.

To the Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
Sir: On November 21 the British warship Champion arrived, Captain Rocke commanding, He has about 26 men. On reaching here a telegraphic order was handed him which will detain him until the difficulties here are settled. On Saturday, December 2, the Japanese cruiser Neniwa Kan, Captain Mosi commanding, arrived. She will also remain here until a settlement.

On Friday, November 24, your letter appeared in the Honolulu papers and created a great sensation. Crowds were gathered at all points on the streets discussing the news, but although the excitement was so intense, I can glad to report that there was not a single breach of the peace. A public meeting was called for the following night of all friends of the Provisional Government. The meeting was held, the annexation papers stating that there were 1,600 present, and the royalist papers putting the number at between 700 and 80. The speakers were Mr. Hatch, Vice-President of the Provisional Government; Z. S. Spaulding, a large sugar planter, who was many years ago United States Consul here; Mr. W. R. Castle, a member of the Advisory Council; the Hon, A. F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and W. G. Smith, Mr. Smith is the Editor of "The Hawaiian Star," which holds very advanced views upon annexation and other political questions. I inclose an account of the meeting from "The Hawaiian Star," which holds very advanced views upon annexation and other political questions. I inclose an account of the meeting from "The Hawaiian Star," which holds very advanced views upon annexation and other political questions. I inclose an account of the meeting from "The Hawaiian Gazette." The meeting questions at partiest against the use of force.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE USE OF FORCE. On yesterday a protest against the use of force by the United States against their persons or prop erty was presented to me by several gentlemen who, like the other 146 signers, still claim allegi ance to our Government. One of the gentlemen, the secretary of the American League, claims to represent 150 members of that body. I inclose a printed copy of the protest. It may become neces-

Monday, Jan. 15,

GREAT **OFFERINGS**

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR,

48c., 65°., 95°.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av. (18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

CAPITALISTS STILL HOPEFUL

NOT CAST DOWN BY THE DECISION AGAINST THE CROSSTOWN ROAD,

rosstown road was to be an important link in will devise other means to connect their East River bridge with the Busche proposed elevated

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday: "The adorse decision of the General Term is in no sense this decision only delays us a little and will not ake us out of the market as bidders for the

here who understand the rapid transit situation If the line were constructed after the plans laid out it would interfere with the building of a road north and south. As submitted to the General Term, the plan shows that it would in certain places be built twenty feet from the

in certain places be built twenty feet from the ground, leaving insufficient head-room for the main rapid transit structure.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners would not express their opinion of the General Term's de-cision, and they would make no remarks about the scheme of embodying the cross-fawn and isself, and to consider the cross-town road in the Bushe plans. The attitude of the Commission depends upon the good faith of the MANY OBJECTIONS ARISING.

Mr. Lauterbach and his syndicate will find that there will be many objections to the Bushe route. The objection of property-owners is the thief one. They recently appointed a committee to prepare a protest to the Board of Alder men, and they propose to appeal to the Legis men, and they propose to appear to the Legis-lature to have the law of 1891, forbidding the use of Broadway below Thirty-third-81, for an elevated structure, so amended as to include upper Broadway and the Boulevard. The prop-erty-owners' circular sets forth that Broadway and the Boulevard were originally selected as the best route for an underground road, and the the best raute for an underground road, and the so-called independent clevated route would not only injure property in those streets, but would also prevent the future carrying out of a comprehensive underground system. It refers to the immense damage it would do to the Columbia College, and to hotels, fine apartment houses, churches and Trimity Cemetery. There are a number of prominent property owners who will fight the proposed elevated structure, and there seems little hope that the Rapid Tran-

who will fight the proposed elevated structure, and there seems little hope that the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be successful with their latest scheme for elevated railroads.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners and the syndicate that wants the franchise do not take into consideration the fact that moving the Columbus monument, as they propose to do, and either enclosing George Washington's statue at Union Square with ugly elevated structures or else moving the statue to some other place are objections that will prove more serious than expected. There are many other places where the proposed route runs that preinto consideration the fact that moving the Columbus monument, as they propose to do, and either enclosing George Washington's statue at Union Square with ugly elevated structures or else moving the statue to some other place are objections that will prove more serious than expected. There are many other places where the proposed route runs that present formidable difficulties, and if the plans are to be accepted they will have to be materially changed. The Rapid Transit Commissioners and the syndicate laugh at the idea that the city would object to moving the Columbus monument or the Washington statue. The commission and the syndicate are going ahead

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MONDAY

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Colored Silk and Beaded Passementeries, suitable for Street, Evening and Ball Dresses, Opal and Pearl, and Black Silk and Jet Trim-

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with their work with the idea that all is plain sailing. They may, however, strike a snag be-fore they get through with their latest plans for elevated structures. THE HOPES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Rapid Transit Commission is enthusiastic treat as immaterial all objections offered. The offer of the new syndicate to bid for their franchise has spurred the commissioners on to ish great things, and they are satisfied that the syndicate is a bona-tide one, totally ple who know something about such things say, however, that the Manhatian people have not yet given up their intentions of gobbling any

say, however, that the Manhattan people have not yet given up their intentions of gobbling any rapid transit scheme presented.

John H. Starin declined to say anything yesterday in regard to the adverse decision by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Nor would be say anything even in a general way on the rapid transit problem as it stands at present. "I have been out of town for some time," said Mr. Starin, "and on my return I find an accumulation of correspondence relating to my own business, which I am at present engaged in going over. This has given me no my own business, which are given me no time to follow the course of things that may have taken place during my absence. In a few days I may have something to say regarding the matter, but at present I have no opinion to express."

THEY SAY IT WAS NO CEIME.

ABE STEIN AND HIS PARTNER DECLARS SUCH TRANSACTIONS AS THERES ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE

Assistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay said the hide and leather importers, the whole matter would be laid before the Grand Jury. William H. Hildreth, the partner, who was arrested on Fri-day, remains free under \$5,000 ball. He has demanded an examination, but this will not affect the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Hildreth has been a partner since 1895, succeeding Samuel T. Preston Isaac P. T. Edmands, of Boston, and Edwin S

he office of Addoms & Co. He and Mr. Hildreth were both seen there yesterday. They denounced he arrest as an outrage, declaring that the trans actions on which the complaints were based were such as the firm and other importing houses had

be paid in full. Frank Broker, the accountant em ployed by the British Bank of South America, Lim-Ited, still has his men at work on the books. That bank lent Abe Stein & Co. \$38,000 to buy 406 bales of skins. The money received for them was kept by the firm, it is charged, instead of being turned ver to the bank. The German Bank and the Lonion and River Platte Bank, both of London, make don and River Platte Bank, both of London, make similar charges against the firm. The total amount of these transactions is \$75.99. They took place in October and November. Mr. Stein went abroad in September and did not return until after the receiver had been appointed for the firm. He is not, therefore, implicated in the dealings on which the complaint against his partner was laid.

Mr. Canfield, of Wilmer & Canfield, of No. 48 Wall-st., counsel for the British Bank, said that he could add nothing to the accounts published yesterday, which were complete and accurate.

ANOTHER CRANK ON THE PLATFORM Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—Magnolia Andrews, th elegraph operator who called on Edwin Gould in New-York a few months ago and demanded \$5,00 with which to redeem his home in Rosedale, Kan. is to take the lecture platform. His first appearance will be in this city Friday night. His subject will be "Capitat, Its Possibilities; and Labor, Its Possibilities."

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Talk Don't Count PRICE DOES!

No Profit Here. We want to SELL! Few words are best.

Here is WHAT we will sell!

Upholstery.

Sash Nets and Muslins

White and Ecru-single and double border, Point D'Esprit-60 inch usually 1 00 usually 65 Heavy Work Egyptians Emb'd Tambour Nets Double Border Irish Points

Nottingham Scotch and Egyptian Yaro

usually

Lace Curtains,

69 cts.; value 1 25 79 cts.; value 1 50 98 cts.; value 2 00 1 49; value 3 00 1 98; value 4 00 White and Ecru White and Ecru 25 styles Extra wide Extra fine

Wrought Tambour Curtains 4 50 to \$30 00 positively worth \$2.95 to \$20 12 00 to \$65 00 positively worth \$7 49 to \$50

Chenille Portieres \$4 00 to \$25 00 \$2 95 to \$16 0 Damask Silk Curtains \$1 98 to \$20 silk Stripe Curtains positively worth Serim and Mad as Curtains

and Bamboo Portieres 40c. to \$5.00

All Wool Art Squares

Antique

est and latest designs in Wood tones, shaded Reds and handsome combinantions of Mahogany, Blue and light colorings—all reversible.

size 3x2 yards ize 3x2 5 vards 6 79: hickerto size 3x3 yards 5 79; hitherto 11 50

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Who shows an equal stock of all things new? W H O ? Where in all the world assortments to compare ? WHERE Each day adds to variety!

Everything Printed and Woven. The best of Old and New World Fabricsall beautiful, but none more so than

SILK GINGHAMS Queen of American Products

Brocades--large and small, Lace and greatdine effects satin stripes and plates-

Fine Table Linens.

EVERY TINT FOR DAY AND EVENING: Damask Lunch Sets,

Table Cloth and Napkins to match. Both Colored Borders and Pure White. Plain and Knotted Fringes.

Fine in all sizes, including the very best,

All far below cost. Colored Border Damask Cloths, Eight-quarters square-pure linen.

Best Double Damasks, 63 to 72 inches wide Bleached and unbleached,

Pure Linen Damasks, 56 to 66 inches wide Ricached and unbleached, New designs-fresh and clean,

Best Cardinal Danusks, with Black and White Borders.

Linen Napkins-5-8 Size.

All Lines Huck Tower German, Scotch and Irish-fringed and

All Lines Damask Towels, e up to the largest made-every style, including those with hand drawn fancy open work borders with lain or heavy knotted fringe-unequalled assorting

9 cents to 79 cents; were 125 to \$1 00. Tarkish Towels,

cream and white-best qualities. 51ge. 50 inch 11c. 54 inch, 124c. 58 inch. 15c. 60 inch,

Ladies' Wraps and Jackets.

Plush Capes Velour Caper were 22 00 new 15 50 Plush Capes

Plush and Velour Jackets

with and without capes-

At Five Ninety-eight

Havana Navy and Black Broadcloth Cape Jackets plain and braid trimmed-..... were \$12 and \$14 At Six Ninety-eight

Tailor made Cheviot Jackets-tight fitting with cape-

At Seven Ninety-eight

Fine Beaver Skirt Jackets-full braid trim-Alaska sable ound cape and down front-haif satin lined-were \$15.00 At Nine Ninety-eight Fine Beaver and Kersey tight fitting Jackets-black and

med with fine furs; were \$17.00. At Twelve Ninety-eight were \$20 and \$23 At Fifteen Ninety-eight

At 819 58 24 98 29 98

All finer Jackets that have been sold up to fifty dollars Ladies' Fine Dressss.

Cloth, Silk, Satin, Mobie and Velvet-Black, Colored and Fancy-

\$45 to \$55 \$35 to \$40 20 98 \$27 to \$33 14 98 \$20 to \$25 \$14 to \$19

Imported Jersey Bicycle Costumes

Skirt, basque, pants and Leggins-

Ladies' Underwear. Tulk Don't Count Price Docs At Forty-nine Cents Two Thousand new Garments, comprist

Gowns solid tucked yoke bending and emby Gowns-cambric shoulder ruffle an i bending. Chemise - fire Val. and torchon lace ribbon run. Drawers fine emb's ruffle with insertings. Drawers deep embroidered or lace ruffle. Skirts Cambric ruffle coi'd emb'y edge. Skirts Deep cambric or embroidered ruffi. corset Covers-low neck-Ince and ribbon run.

Still Further Reductions in CANTON FLANNEL UNDERWEAR Ladies' Gowns-emb'y trim; were 1.00

Corner Covers -V shape -emb'y, Val. and Medici lace.

All the above-one price-FORTY-NINE CENTS.

Knickerbocker Drawers-ruffled; Children's Night Gowns-emb'y trim; Dr. Warner's

> CORALINE CORSETS White, Drab and Black, slightly imperfect. NINETY-EIGHT CENTS

usually 1-25 Misses' Garments.

Children's fine Gretchen Coats-best materials-b shapes-with shoulder or circular capes-were \$5 and \$6. At Three Ninety-eight Misses' Jackets-Fine Imported Cloths-Columbia or Derby apes-satin-lined-garments that cost more than double to

Fur Capes and Boas.

Pinest French Coney Hox Capes—"Worth"
Collar, were 1600.....
Electric Scal Boas—were 250. Fine Eastern Mink Boas-spring head, Electric Seal Muffs, Fine Astrakhan Fur Muffs,

Laces and Embroideries.

Black Trimming Laces-14 inches wide, Linen Torchon Edgings and Insertings Large Assortment Guipure and Point Venice Colored Lamp Shade Laces 9 to 15 inches, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries-Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries-Fine India Linen Skirtings-45 inches wide..... Talk don't count --- price does!

Fine Silk Umbrellas,

26 and 28 inch. Natural, Fancy Trimmed, Sterling Silver and Gold

were 83 00 and 84 00 were 4 50 and 6 00

were 7 00 to 13 00